

THE WORLD'S FAIR

med in
Facts of Interest About
the Large Exposition.

Many Times Greater than any
Other One Ever Attempted.

Immerse Sum Expended Upon
Magnificent Edifices.

Some Eye-Openers as to its Great
Magnitude.

The formal dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition affords the first opportunity for public examination, criticism, and approval or disapproval of the buildings to be devoted to this great international enterprise. The information which has previously gone to the public has been fragmentary, incomplete, and to a great extent prospective rather than of that official or authoritative character which can only arise from practical results. To-day finds all the great buildings, which only existed in the architectural eye twelve months ago, now practically completed and ready for the installation of exhibits. In the quick succession with which the waves of progress and enterprise have succeeded each other, some changes have naturally been made, and as a result, an educational building not yet begun may find a place among the other great structures of the fair before the formal opening on the first of May.

With the growth and development of the original plans the financial necessities of the fair have also tremendously increased, but public enthusiasm has fortunately kept pace with this rapid development until the contemplated \$5,000,000 world's fair of three years ago has now grown to a World's Columbian Exposition with \$18,750,000 available and to be actually expended before the gates are opened to visitors. In addition to this, millions of dollars are to be expended by the several states in the construction of State buildings and installation of State exhibits. The management of the World's Columbian Exposition may be said to be vested in four organizations: The National Commission, authorized by Congress; the World's Columbian Exposition, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois; the Board of Lady Managers, authorized by Congress; and the World's Congress Auxiliary. The National Commission is composed of eight commissioners-at-large, with alternates; two commissioners from each State, territory, and the District of Columbia, one Democrat and one Republican, appointed by the President on the nomination of their respective governors. This commission has delegated its authority to eight of its members, who constitute a Board of Reference and Control, and who act with a similar number selected from the World's Columbian Exposition. The officers of this commission are: President, Thomas W. Palmer; Vice-Presidents, Thomas W. Walker, M. H. DeYoung, D. B. Penn, C. W. Allen and Alexander B. Fenn; Secretary, John T. Dickinson. The World's Columbian Exposition is composed of forty-five citizens of Chicago, elected annually by the stockholders. On this body falls the burden of raising the necessary money and of the active management. Its officers are: President, Harlow N. Higginbotham; Vice-President, F. W. Peck; 2d Vice-President, R. A. Waller; Secretary, H. O. Edmunds, and Solicitor, W. K. Carlisle.

The Board of Lady Managers is composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, and nine from the city of Chicago. It has the supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of whatever exhibits of woman's work may be made. This recognition of woman marks an epoch in World's Expositions, as in no previous international fair has woman and her work, influence and industrial importance been so formally recognized. Mrs. Bertha H. Palmer is President, and Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers.

The World's Congress Auxiliary was organized for the purpose of holding a series of congresses to supplement the exposition that will be made by the material progress of science, literature, education, government, jurisprudence, morals, charity, art, religion, and other branches of mental activity. George R. Davis, of Chicago, is Director-General of the entire exposition and its chief executive officer. In the joint board of control is of course vested the actual management, and from the verdict of this board there is no appeal. The financial situation of the World's Columbian Exposition at the present time is most satisfactory. The recent appropriations of Congress, quickly followed by the sale of \$4,000,000 debenture bonds, place the enterprise in a position to meet any expense to be incurred before the opening of the gates.

The following figures, official and estimated, showing the amount of cash from all sources that will be available for exposition expenses up to the close of the fair:

From capital stock, and proceeds of city of Chicago bonds.....	\$10,500,000
Appropriation from U. S. Treasury in currency and bonds.....	2,500,000
Proceeds on same.....	4,000,000
Total.....	\$17,000,000
Gate receipts for admission to the Exposition.....	\$10,000,000
From concessions and privileges.....	1,500,000
Savings.....	12,500,000
Total estimate receipts.....	\$24,000,000
From the sale of bonds, there must be deducted the total cost of constructing and operating expenses which are estimated as follows:	
Cost of constructing the buildings.....	\$10,000,000
Cost of preparing the grounds.....	\$1,000,000
Cost of transportation.....	\$1,000,000
Cost of other expenses.....	\$1,000,000
Total.....	\$13,000,000
Net amount available.....	\$11,000,000

following table comparing the World's Columbian Exposition with other World's Fairs of the past will be secularly interesting:

Location and Year	Number of Exhibitors	Number of Feet under Roof	Acres Occupied	Duration of Fair (Days)	Total Receipts	Cost
London, 1851	11,000	700,000	21 1/2	144	\$1,700,000	\$400,000
Paris, 1855	25,000	1,000,000	24 1/2	200	\$4,410,000	\$4,000,000
Paris, 1867	28,000	1,200,000	25 1/2	191	\$14,440,000	\$3,000,000
London, 1873	31,000	1,300,000	27	217	\$10,000,000	\$1,500,000
Vienna, 1874	14,000	750,000	28	185	\$6,071,000	\$700,000
Philadelphia, 1876	30,804	2,000,000	22 1/2	130	\$3,018,774	\$2,000,000
Paris, 1878	40,368	1,800,000	100	191	\$9,951,000	\$9,000,000
Paris, 1889	35,000	1,000,000	234	188	\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000
Chicago, 1893	50,000	5,000,000	693	188	\$18,750,000	\$18,750,000

It will be seen from this table that the World's Columbian Exposition is to cost three times as much as any previous exposition in the history of the world; that it occupies about three times as many acres, and has about twice as much space under roof as the greatest of former expositions. No exposition of the past has ever received the support of more than one-third the nations of the world, while the Columbian Exposition has received recognition and applications for space from every civilized nation of the globe. Russia, a nation which has always held aloof from the international Expositions of Europe, testifies a special friendship for the United States by arranging to send a magnificent collection of priceless art treasures which have never before been allowed to cross the Russian frontier.

The true magnitude of the World's Columbian Exposition can only be realized when it is stated that the United States not considered the space already allotted to foreign nations alone exceeds the total space of any previous world's fair. In addition to this will come the space of American exhibitors, which far exceeds the aggregate of all the foreign nations of the world. Nearly every State in the Union has made appropriations for state buildings and state exhibits, and there are already under construction no less than thirty state buildings on the grounds.

The World's Fair site is in Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, about six miles from the center of the city of Chicago, and 1,087 acres are embraced in the site. This is nearly four times the area of any previous exposition, and the number of square feet under roof, over 5,000,000, is nearly twice as much as the greatest exposition of the past. The beauty of the location of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition is that nearly every structure fronts on the lake, the entire eastern limits of the park for a mile and a half being washed by the shores of Lake Michigan. In the northern portions of the park are grouped nearly all the state buildings, the Fine Art Building and the various structures of foreign nations. Next comes the Fisheries Building, which is situated just north of the lagoon, and directly west of the Fisheries Building on the opposite side of the park stands the Woman's Building. South of the Woman's Building and on the same side of the lagoon, which parallels the lake, are the Horticultural Building and the Transportation Building. To the southward of the Government Building, on the east side of the lagoon and bordering on the lake, is the giant structure of the Fair, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. South of this edifice is the great pier, for lake steamers, extending 1,000 feet into the lake and on one wing of which is the Music Hall. Extending westward from the pier is a long avenue several hundred feet wide. All down this grand avenue, encompassing a beautiful sheet of water, stand imposing buildings along the majestic facades of which sweep the gaze of the visitor until it rests on the Administration Building, nearly a mile distant. West of the Agricultural Building stands Machinery Hall, which is its equal in size and is especially rich in architectural lines and details. To the northward of the Administration Building on either side and facing the grand avenue stand two more immense buildings, one for the Electrical and the other for the Mining Exhibit. Near by is the wooded island—a delightful gem of primitive nature—in striking contrast with the elaborate productions of human skill which surround it. In the south-western portion of the grounds are the great depots, the numerous railway tracks and the stock families. The Forestry Building fronts the lake in the south-east and near by is the Saw Mill, the Dairy Building and various other smaller but equally interesting structures.

Transportation to the Fair. In the World's Columbian Exposition, as in all previous world's fairs, one of the most important questions is that of transportation to the grounds. As it is estimated that the number of daily visitors will be 300,000, there is probably nothing so intimately connected with the success of the World's Columbian Exposition as the arrangements now being carried out by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the accommodation of the enormous passenger traffic which must necessarily exist between the city and the grounds. It is clear, in the ordinary nature of things, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company must handle the bulk of the passengers. The improvement that the road is now making, and has been making for some time past will be one of the most interesting exhibits in connection with the exposition, affording, as it does, a fair sample of the audacity of American enterprise coupled with remarkable rapidity of execution. The wonderful undertaking of the Illinois Central railroad is evidence

MR. BONNER'S SURPRISE

He Has a New Sulky That is Ahead of All Others—How it is Made.

Brief mention was made a few days ago of a new sulky in course of construction, which was designed for the use of Sunol in her coming attempt to recapture the trotting record for the Bonner stable. Mr. Bonner was at that writing absent from the city, but upon his return the writer received a pleasant note from him confirming the reported new construction, and referring him for further information to the Bidwell Cycle Company, who were making the sulky. The inventor requested that no extended description of specific devices be given at this time for the reason that it might interfere with the progress of the patent which is now pending. This much however, can be safely said: The present bicycle sulky is pronounced by the best calculated to know, a "mak shift," which combines the wooden thills of old-time sulks with the steel wheels and pneumatic tires of the bicycle. The wheels are so low that only an excessive curvature of the thills compensate for an "up-hill" pull. True, a sulky could be ordered to fit a 14 or a 16 hand horse; but it would not be a perfect vehicle for all sized animals. Mr. Bonner's new sulky presents the first complete bicycle sulky. It is constructed entirely of tubular steel of the finest quality and temper. The thills are lighter than the present wooden ones, and possess far greater strength. It is designed to place on the axles 42-inch wheels with ball bearings, pneumatic tires and all the improvements found in the most perfect bicycle.

The novelty of these wheels and their connection to the axle is that they are adjustable. A simple acting device enables the operator to raise or lower the framework of the sulky corresponding to the height of the horse, thus giving him at all times a direct line of draught. It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Bonner will have a sulky which he can use for all of his horses and that will be perfect in respect to size.

Probably the most important feature is an arrangement by which the driver may shift his weight at will. The seat is adjustable, sliding backward and forward as desired, and is controlled by a lever which passes up between the driver's legs, and is operated by his knee. The advantage of this is obvious.

When the animal needs steadying the weight may be applied, but when he is going full and free, reaching out for the record, as Sunol will do shortly, the driver may so balance his weight that the horse will feel almost free, as far as any pressure on his back is concerned. This is briefly Mr. Bonner's surprise, and the writer regrets that the circumstances prevent his going further into detail.



Mr. Harvey Hood
Laceyville, Pa.
Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts. For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk
I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave me medicine which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been cured.

At Death's Door
but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

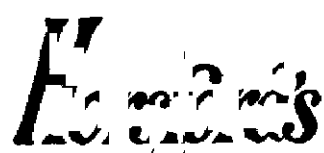
Hood's Sarsaparilla
and my wife for my restoration to perfect health. H. H. H. Laceyville, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, gently and efficiently. B.C.



Jos. D. Ward, Newark, N. J.
A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
Sagwa Cured When All Hope Had Fled.

NEWARK N. J., Aug. 15, 1892.
I owe a debt of gratitude for the great benefit derived from the use of that noble remedy, "Kickapoo Indian Sagwa." I suffered untold tortures from gastritis, or catarrh of the stomach, in the worst form and frequently for days at a time, and at all times my diet required the most careful selection, and I was forced to deprive myself of all the luxuries of the table. I spent hundreds of dollars in consulting the best physicians with-out receiving any help, whatever, and I had lost all charms for me. In this condition I was in despair. I heard about "Kickapoo Indian Sagwa," and was induced by a friend to try it. I confess that I had no faith and little hope. In three days after getting the remedy I felt relief, and after using the first bottle was better than I had been for years. I continued its use, and after taking the bottle I was a well man. It not only cured me of the gastritis, but it gave me new life, new hope, new courage, and I felt like my old self. KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA IS A GRAND MEDICINE, AND NO SUFFERER FROM GASTRITIS OR ANY STOMACH TROUBLE SHOULD RESIST IT. JOSEPH D. WARD.



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schools as healthful
and nutritious.

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